To: Allnutt, David[Allnutt.David@epa.gov]; Anderson, Kate[Anderson.Kate@epa.gov]; Anderson, Steve[Anderson.Steve@epa.gov]; Bahk, Benjamin[Bahk.Benjamin@epa.gov]; Berckes, Nicole[Berckes.Nicole@epa.gov]; Bernota, Carolyn[Bernota.Carolyn@epa.gov]; Bruce, Susan[Bruce.Susan@epa.gov]; Bufill, Lourdes[Bufill.Lourdes@epa.gov]; Cherry, Andrew[Cherry.Andrew@epa.gov]; Connolly, Chris[Connolly.Chris@epa.gov]; Cozad, David[Cozad.David@epa.gov]; Cross, Verna[Cross.Verna@epa.gov]; King, Carol[King.Carol@epa.gov]; Denton, Loren[Denton.Loren@epa.gov]; Dierker, Carl[Dierker.Carl@epa.gov]; Dolph, Becky[Dolph.Becky@epa.gov]; Drelich, David[Drelich.David@epa.gov]; Eichenwald, Carl[Eichenwald.Carl@epa.gov]; Faeth, Lisa[Faeth.Lisa@epa.gov]; Frey, Bert[frey.bertram@epa.gov]; Garvey, Mark[Garvey.Mark@epa.gov]; Greenwald, Kathryn[Greenwald.Kathryn@epa.gov]; Harrison, Ben[Harrison, Ben@epa,qov]; Hartman, Deborah[Hartman, Deborah@epa,qov]; Herrema, Jeffrey[Herrema.Jeffrey@epa.gov]; Hill, Elizabeth[Hill.Elizabeth@epa.gov]; Isales, Lydia[Isales.Lydia@epa.gov]; Joffe, Brian[Joffe.Brian@epa.gov]; Kairis, Mindy[Kairis.Mindy@epa.gov]; Kaplan, Robert[kaplan.robert@epa.gov]; Kausch, Jeannine[Kausch.Jeannine@epa.gov]; Kelley, Rosemarie[Kelley.Rosemarie@epa.gov]; Lott, Don[Lott.Don@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy[Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Mallory, Brenda[Mallory.Brenda@epa.gov]; Matthews, Keith[Matthews.Keith@epa.gov]; Mclean, Kevin[Mclean.Kevin@epa.gov]; Meeks, Marguerite[Meeks.Marguerite@epa.gov]; Milan, Sherry[Milan.Sherry@epa.gov]; Morgan, Jeanette[Morgan.Jeanette@epa.gov]; Morrissey, Alan[Morrissey.Alan@epa.gov]; Mosley, Brenda[Mosley.Brenda@epa.gov]; Moyer, Robert[Moyer.Robert@epa.gov]; Mulkey, Marcia[Mulkey.Marcia@epa.gov]; Murray, Suzanne[Murray.Suzanne@epa.gov]; Nanda, Sushila[Nanda.Sushila@epa.gov]; Nguyen, Quoc[Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov]; Phillips, Ginny[Phillips.Ginny@epa.gov]; Pollins, Mark[Pollins.Mark@epa.gov]; Porter, Amy[Porter.Amy@epa.gov]; Rog, Morgan[Rog.Morgan@epa.gov]; Rose, Cheryl[Rose.Cheryl@epa.gov]; Schaaf, Eric[Schaaf.Eric@epa.gov]; Seltzer, Mark[Seltzer.Mark@epa.gov]; Shah, Aakruti[Shah.Aakruti@epa.gov]; Silver, Meg[Silver.Meg@epa.gov]; Stern, Allyn[Stern.Allyn@epa.gov]; Sullivan, Greg[Sullivan.Greg@epa.gov]; Swan, Russell[Swan.Russell@epa.gov]; Tierney, Cate[Tiernev.Cate@epa.gov]; Walker, Mike[Walker,Mike@epa.gov]; Ward, W. Robert[Ward.Robert@epa.gov]; Wilson, Kim[Wilson.Kim@epa.gov]; OGC PTSLO[OGC_PTSLO@epa.gov]; Abramson, Jennifer[Abramson.Jennifer@epa.gov]; Kaul, Monisha[Kaul.Monisha@epa.gov]; Schramm, Daniel[Schramm.Daniel@epa.gov]

From: Turley, Jennifer

Sent: Wed 3/5/2014 3:41:20 PM

Subject: Pesticides & Toxic Substances Law News for March 5, 2014



http://theorganicsinstitute.com/wp-

content/uploads/2012/04/Tractor-spraying-pesticide-128Kb.jpgPesticides & Toxic **Substances Law News**

for March 5, 2014



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Risk Assessment

<u>EPA Official Says Lack of Exposure Data</u> Slowing Analyses of Work-Plan Chemicals

A lack of exposure data is one reason why it is taking the Environmental Protection Agency longer than expected to issue final assessments of four work-plan chemicals, the head of the agency's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics...



inepa.com

Inside EPA's Environmental Policy Report, 03/05/2014

http://insideepa.com/Environmental-Policy-Alert/Environmental-Policy-Alert-03/05/2014/menu-id-132.html

EPA Declines To Apply NAS' 'Species'

Framework To 'New' Pesticide

EPA has approved a new pesticide registration without subjecting it to the framework advanced by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for assessing risks to endangered species, a move that is angering advocates who back the NAS plan but say they were unaware the agency would only apply the NAS approach to chemical reregistrations.

Parties Weigh Settlement In Novel Case Over ESA Protections For Pesticides

A federal judge has stayed until later this month environmentalists' suit to block EPA approval of several pesticides until the agency puts in place permanent measures to protect endangered salmon, allowing the parties to attempt settlement of the novel suit, which has been pending more than three years and has been complicated by other litigation.



BIOTECH:

Campaign aims to stop Starbucks from using GM milk

Amanda Peterka, E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, March 4, 2014

Environmentalists today launched a <u>campaign</u> to persuade Starbucks Corp. to stop using milk that has been sourced from cows raised on a diet of genetically modified organisms.

Green America, the nonprofit group behind the "GMO Inside" campaign, said it would use social media to push Starbucks to drop GM milk from its more than 20,000 stores around the globe.

"Starbucks already serves soy milk that is organic and non-GMO. Consumers also deserve dairy milk held to the same standard and level of quality," Green America's GMO Inside campaign director, Nicole McCann, said in a statement. "Consumers will put pressure on Starbucks to serve only organic, non-GMO milk."

Cows have not been genetically modified to sell for food, but they are typically given genetically modified feed, such as corn and soybeans. The beef industry says that genetically modified feed is safe and that there is no nutritional difference from conventional crops, but greens warn that its use degrades land and water and has negative health impacts on livestock and humans.

In 2008, Starbucks stopped using milk sourced from cows that had been injected with the growth hormone rBGH. Green America is pushing Starbucks not just to use only organic milk but also to agree to use a third party to verify that milk sold in stores does not contain genetically modified ingredients.

Starbucks did not respond to a request for comment on the new campaign.

WEST VIRGINIA:

Chemical spill bill moves to state House floor

Published: Tuesday, March 4, 2014

West Virginia's House of Delegates is set to begin debating new legislation today to protect chemical storage facilities and public water systems in the wake of a leak that fouled 300,000 West Virginians' water in January.

After lengthy debate, the House Finance Committee approved an amended proposal yesterday that would no longer require a long-term health monitoring program after the spill. Another proposal to require an early warning monitoring system at West Virginia American Water, whose system was contaminated with 4-methylcyclohexane methanol, or MCHM, a chemical used to process coal, also didn't make the final version.

It's not clear how much the legislation will cost West Virginia regulators to implement. An earlier estimate said the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection could spend \$1 million each year to hire additional staff, but the bill has significantly changed since then.

The bill would require most storage tanks holding more than 1,320 gallons to be inspected annually, and about 150 public water systems would have to create plans to protect the water from chemical spills. Regulators, in turn, would take inventory of aboveground chemical storage tanks in the state.

Lawmakers could vote on the plan as soon as tomorrow (Jonathan Mattise, <u>AP/San Francisco Chronicle</u>, March 3). -- **SP**

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202/564-3971

turlev.jennifer@epa.gov

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